

Principles of Government:

Match each principle of government listed in the box with one of the descriptions below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Government • Republicanism • Checks and Balances • Federalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of Powers • Popular Sovereignty • Individual Rights |
|--|--|

Structure of government where national and state governments share power

Type of government that restricts the power of the rulers

System of government in which people elect law makers

Feature of government in which each branch has different powers

Feature of government that includes personal liberties and freedom of expression

Feature of government in which the power lies with the people

Structure of government in which branches can stop other branches from becoming too powerful

Applying Principles of Government:

Match the principles of government with the correct scenarios below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited Government• Republicanism• Checks and Balances• Federalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separation of Powers• Popular Sovereignty• Individual Rights |
|---|--|

1. _____ William Lloyd Garrison published an antislavery newspaper called *The Liberator*.
2. _____ President Jackson vetoed the Bank Bill.
3. _____ Each state elects two senators to represent them in the Congress.
4. _____ Only Congress could declare war on Britain in 1812.
5. _____ Citizens of Kansas could decide whether or not the state would allow slavery.
6. _____ President Jefferson practiced a policy of *laissez faire*, which minimized governmental involvement.
7. _____ Both the states and federal governments can levy taxes.
8. _____ The Supreme Court interprets laws.
9. _____ Frederick Douglass gave many antislavery speeches.
10. _____ President Washington refused to serve a third term and returned to his private life.